

Converting Colors

CIELCh(50, 56.551, 147.513)

Have a look what the booklet for
CIELCh(50, 56.551, 147.513)
contains.

CIELCh(50, 56.489, 147.456)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	21
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	24
<i>CSS Examples</i>	27

Color

CIELCh(50, 56.489, 147.456)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F8940
RGB	15, 137, 64
RGB Percent	6%, 54%, 25%
CMY	0.9395, 0.4620, 0.7484
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.53, 0.46
HSL	144°, 80%, 30%
HSV	144°, 89%, 54%
XYZ	10.1047, 18.4187, 7.8967
YIQ	92.2000, -49.2790, -48.5670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

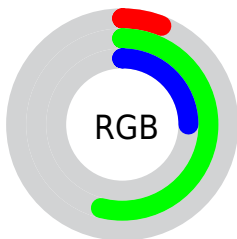
Format	Color
RYB	15, 102, 137
Decimal	1018176
CIELab	50.00, -47.62, 30.39
CIELCh	50, 56.489, 147.456
Yxy	18.4187, 0.2774, 0.5057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279208256 (0xFF0F8940)
YUV	92.2000, -13.9026, -67.7044
Hunter-Lab	42.9170, -33.0772, 19.1325

Details

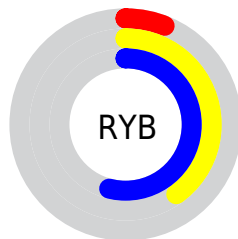
The CIELCh color **50, 56.489, 147.456** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **30, 53.866, 349.314**, and the grayscale version is **39, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70, 56.910, 147.257**, and **31, 49.417, 139.943** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 60.513, 145.473**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50, 51.894, 149.376**.

Distribution



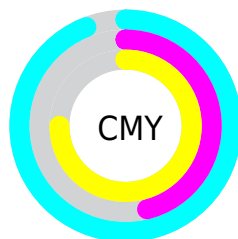
- Red (6%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (46%)





- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (75%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 50, 56.489, 147.456 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the CIELCh color 50, 56.489, 147.456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 50, 56.489,
147.456


 50, 56.489,
147.456


 100, 56.489,
147.456


 40, 56.489,
147.456


 70, 56.489,
147.456

 30, 56.489,
147.456


 80, 56.489,
147.456


 20, 56.489,
147.456

 90, 56.489,
147.456

 10, 56.489,
147.456

 0, 56.489, 147.456

 50, 56.489,
147.456

 50, 56.489,
147.456

■ 50, 60.513,
145.473

■ 50, 51.894,
149.376

■ 50, 61.000,
145.245

■ 51, 46.641,
151.111

■ 51, 40.791,
152.655

■ 52, 34.437,
154.017

■ 53, 27.695,
155.213

■ 54, 20.684,
156.265

■ 55, 13.519,
157.198

■ 56, 6.297, 158.042

■ 57, 0.901, 338.418

Harmonies

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



50, 56.489, 147.456



30, 53.866, 349.314

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



50, 56.489, 147.456



50, 56.489, 197.456



50, 56.489, 327.456



50, 56.489, 17.456

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



50, 56.489, 147.456



69, 24.094, 156.379



52, 62.806, 123.099



35, 16.152, 156.093



87, 0.010, 296.813



38, 0.005, 296.813

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



50, 56.489, 147.456



64, 74.857, 144.724



51, 33.356, 183.778



28, 4.073, 158.009



48, 59.417, 145.323



1, 1.889, 158.649

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



30, 53.866, 349.314



39, 66.891, 352.832



29, 55.978, 30.094



27, 4.105, 339.270



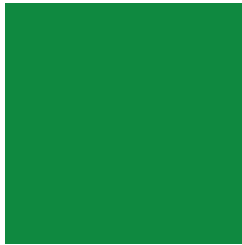
28, 54.037, 351.993



0, 1.889, 338.640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 56.489, 147.456 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 50, 56.489, 147.456 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CIELCh 50, 56.489, 147.456

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 56.489, 147.456.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 50, 56.489, 147.456.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color


50, 56.489, 147.456

Protanopia

50, 34.622, 95.419

Deuteranopia

50, 28.654, 76.535



Tritanopia
50, 23.229, 213.538

Trichromacy



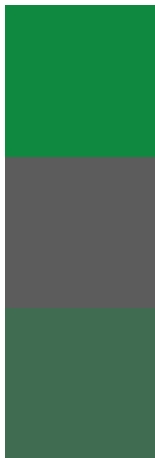
Original Color
50, 56.489, 147.456

Protanomaly
48, 39.923, 128.633

Deuteranomaly
48, 32.266, 126.101

Tritanomaly
50, 31.748, 174.460

Monochromacy



Original Color
50, 56.489, 147.456

Achromatopsia
39, 0.006, 296.813

Achromatomaly
42, 23.736, 155.496

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 50, 56.489, 147.456 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(15, 137, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 137, 64)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 137, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 137, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 50, 56.489, 147.456 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(15, 137, 64) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 137, 64) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 137, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 137, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 137, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 137,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 50, 56.489, 147.456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 137, 64) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 137,  
64) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor